FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY,

Tr The Editor of The Tribune is obliged to request those who wish to see him personally to call between the hours 18 and 9 A. M. or 5 and 6 P. M. if they can conveniently do so. The absolute necessity of devoting some hours un interroptedly to his duties constrains him to make this re-

The November number of the Southern Literary. Messenger arrived last evening and is for sale at this office Price 50 cents. Agents supplied at the usual discount.

IF The Whig Almanac and United States Register for 1243, for sale at this office. Single copies 124 cents, \$1 per dozen, 87 per 100.

IJ ' Vinder,' in the Plebeian, assails the Editor of this paper personally for a notice of Mr. Hague's Lecture, which he did not hear nor speak of. Said Lecture was heard and the notice written by the Assistant Editor of The Tribune on whose candor and judgement the Editor places every

-We have been impelled to this explanation (which is far more exceptionable than the criticism can have been) by the allusion of 'Vindex' to the fact that 'Mr. Greeley' lectures in the same Course, and the instruction that he i thence induced to disparage other Lecturers therein. Should the person just named lecture as stated, it will not be on his own motion, and he most certainly desires no such testimonial of approbation as an invitation to repeat his Lecture. But, even at the risk of personal indignity hinted a and instigated by 'Vindex,' the criticisms of The Tribune shall be founded in houest judgement, and written to inform the public, not to puff the lecturers.

City Reform.

If it will not be deemed intrusive, we would like exceedingly to know when the important Reforms projected and virtually promised by our City Councils are to be perfected. The People are becoming impatient for them. The Retrenchment of Salaries was very well, so far as it went; but that is only one item. Mr. Atwell has presented a Report-we believe an able and judicious onein favor of a comprehensive and radical Reform of our Police System, of which we mean to speak more fully hereafter. We say the Report is very well; but the People want action. Then the Street-Sweeping by Contract-what has become of that? Let us hear. Then the whole subject of Markets and Market-Rents requires revision; the People desire more freedom in the matter of buying and selling the necessaries of life: they want a way opened for Country farmers to come in and sell their Produce here as they may in all other Cities-why not ? At any rate, if the Market monopoly is to be maintained, they want the market-rents collected, so that they shall not be taxed to build the markets and doubly taxed in the price of all they buy from them .- Then there is the whole subject of City Inspections to be looked inte. We are friendly to Inspections; we would not object to more of them; but there is no sense in compelling a purchaser to employ and pay an Inspector against his own will .- Ther the Reform in our Pauper System, and that grane Workhouse that we hear so much of-what ha become of them ?-Fathers of the City! shall we entreat you again to ACT-to act promptly, efficient ly, comprehensively, before the public confidence shall be withdrawn from you forever?

From The Sun of Saturday.

From The Sun of Saturday.

The Tariff.—The great question in political circles just now is in regard to the probable course of the next Congress—taking for granted that the Democrats will have a clear majority in both houses, which now seems not to be very improbable. The subject of most interest seems to be its action in relation to the Tariff. It appears generally to be conceded that, even should the present law not be entirely repealed, it will be so essentially modified as to leos most of its peculiar and least popular features. The tendency of popular sentiment is strongly towards free tradeor at least to an approximation to that principle which will lay on the shelf, probably for many years to come, the theor at least to an approximation to that principle which will lay on the shelf, probably for many years to come, the theory of Protective duties. It cannot be denied that the effect of the new Tariff, thus far, has been disastrous to the Commerce put only of this city but the whole country; and, amen are apt to vibrate between two extremes, the next transfer of the nendulum will very likely take it as for heaven the true medium policy on the one side as it is now on the

Whenever any new Political juggle is to be attempted by the leaders of the Loco-Foco party, we look for a jesuitical, sidewise intimation of i in the neutral Editorials of The Sun. Here we have the new cheat on the Tariff question. After winning power by deceiving the friends of Protectien into the belief that they were friends of Protection, the Van Burens, the Boucks, Marcys and Croswells intend to keep it by cheating the advocates of Free Trade also, and pursuing a half-andhalf, yes-and-no, non-committal course. Protect tion is wrong; Free Trade is wrong; we must have a "true medium policy." Does not every fair mind revolt from this shuffling? Will not every honest man admit that Protection is either right or wrong, and should be either inflexibly maintained or utterly repudiated? Will not the friends of Free Trade unite with us in branding this ef fort to fritter away or obscure a great issue, which, for the prosperity and peace of the Country, ought 20 be definitively acted on and put at rest? Friends of the manly and intrepid Calhoun! beware of the Magician's juggles!

The Sun says-we think mistakenly-that the New Tariff has operated disastrously on Commerce. In the state of indebtedness, embarrassment and prostration in which that Tariff found the Country, it was clearly the interest of the Commercial no less than of all other interests that our importations should be light for months to come. When we have paid off some portion of the heavy Foreign Debt which weighs us down, it will be high time to commence importing largely again .-Meantime it is idle to expect that Commerce and Navigation can by any policy be shielded from some share in the embarrassments which have over taken all other interests. But suppose our Foreign Commerce had been a little diminished by making mere advantageously at home articles which we formerly purchased abroad, is this to be regretted Suppose we should save the cost of a vovage round the world, and divide it among the Producers of our own Country, why should we lament it? It is too much a matter of course to consider the extension of Commerce and the interests of the

Col. Thos. H. BENTON has just written a fierce letter to some of his constituents who invited him to a public Dinner, in which he denounces the Exchequer project as a kind of National Bank .-He says Nicholas Biddle is its author-that he imparted it to Webster, who palmed it on Capt. Tyler, who presented it to Congress "where I killed it in a single Speech." (This is the Ballroller to the life.) He says Missouri (which has for years implicitly obeyed all his directions in Legislation and Currency) is now afflicted with small notes. "depreciated paper, spurious banking, usauthor-"ized issues of paper trash, lawless corporations. "and the introduction of paper from other States" -and all this in spite of the most ferecious legislation against such nuisances. Poor encouragement, certainly, for other States to plunge into Bentonism. By-and-by these Currency-tinkers will find out that the true way to get rid of a bad Paper Currency is by making and sustaining

good one. TO Hon. HENRY CLAY leaves Ashland imme diately for New-Orleans, where he will mainly spend the winter for the benefit of his health.

New-York Election. We have official returns, from the following Counties, of the votes for Governor, which we compare with those of 1840:

7 100 100	-1842-		1840	
Counties.	Bradush.	Bouck.	Seward.	Bouck.
Counties. Suffolk	1,338	2,869.	2,3/6	3,518
New-York	19,910	22,017.		22,225
Potnam	019		. 912	1,593
Ulster	.3,351	테이징 든 성기를 잃었다면 했다.	.4,458	4,312
Greene	2,226	3,059.	.2,959	3,326
Rensselaer	. 5,365	5,437.	.5,688	5,511
Albany	6,272	6,076.	6,233	6,044
Schenectady	.1,456	1,699.	.1,699	1,644
Saratoga		3,953.	.4,309	3,970
Fulton & Hamilton			.2,046	1,907
Oneida		6.955.	.7,103	7,902
Cayuga		5.046.	.5.066	4,963
Ontario	.3.770	3.460.	.4,786	3,490
Monroe		7 7 5 6 5 6 7 1 1 1 1 1	.6,439	4,894
Erie			.6,633	3,829
Niegara			.2,918	2,291
Herkimer			.3,078	4,423
Tompkins			.3,903	3,633
Orange			.4.315	4.899
Madison			-4,190	4,196
Rockland			. 628	1.673
Washington			.5,032	3,068
Dutchess			.5,306	5,426
Tioga			-1,900	2,203
Cortland		ACCUSED OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	.2,639	2,263
Chautauque			.5,755	3,485
Total—28 Co.'s IC Bouck's maj	5,9251	15,073 1 Seward	23,618 l's in	19,948
1871	10 00	O. T	1 1	1 075

Whig loss since '40..17,693; Locoloss do. 4,675.

IF These Counties are about half the State.

Case of Col. Webb. We understand that petitions to the Governor, raying the pardon of James Watson Webb, now nder conviction and soon to be sentenced for the rime of leaving the State with the intent to reeive a challenge to a Duel, were circulated or Saturday, and were very numerously signed by our litizens without distinction of party. We have leard that of the Grand Jury that found the inlictment to which Webb plead guilty, every memer either had signed or would sign such a petition. and that the Tammany General Committee will mite in the prayer. We presume, therefore, that he application for an immediate pardon will be so general and urgent that Gov. Seward cannot hesiate to comply with it.

This petition is certainly sustained by urgent onsiderations. In the first place, the law under which Col. Webb is held amenable to punishment was in its inception a political manœuvre, and has emained for the fifteen years of its existence till ow a dead letter on the Statute-Book. Meantime cores have incurred its penalties with perfect notoriety and impunity. One of them was, speedily fter his offence-not indicted, nor any thing of hat nature-but nominated for a law-maker, and udge-a member of the State Senate and of course our highest Judicial Tribunal-polled the full vote f his party, and was beaten but a few hundred votes; the next year nominated again, and elected y some 2,000 majority. All knew his offence, et nobody called for his indictment or punishsent, and he served as a member of the Senate and Court of Errors till he saw fit from personal considerations to resign.

In the case of Col. Webb there are peculiar nitigations. In the first place, he is a Military nan," trained in the Military school of false honor, and through life publicly acknowledging allegiance o its laws. Then he had had personal differences on which his enemies had based an insinuation of cowardice, or of willingness to devolve his personal responsibilities on his friends-an imputation fatal to a man's character with any class of the community, and which, though undoubtedly false, had obtained so much credence that if he had in this case avoided a meeting with Marshall he would have been saluted with a hiss of scorp and execration from one end of the Country to the ther. Even they would have reviled him who save been most anxious and busy to effect his coniction-the Editors of the Journal of Commerce, or instance. When the Cilley tragedy took place, he Journal took the lead in blazoning to the pub ic that Dr. Duncan of Ohio considered Col. Webb a gentleman, the simple and only object f which must have been to instigate a fight.

Col. Webb was the challenged party is this ffair, and went out of the City upon the perempory invitation of Marshall. If he had refused, he would have been attacked in the streets by M. and an affray more savage, and probably more fatal, han the Duel would have surely occurred.

All this does not justify him in fighting a Duel, and his resolution not under any circumstances to endanger the life of his opponent only mitigates he lawless and guilty deed. Yet every fair mind nust feel that, after scores of challengers and lood-seeking duelists have been allowed to pass n utter impunity through the fifteen years' lifeime of the law, it would be hard to pounce for he first time upon one who had been challenged and forced into a duel and visit him with the full vengeance of the law. We trust, therefore, that Col. Webb will be pardoned, but that hereafter very offender, having now full notice, will be visted with the penalties of the act. It is high ime a stop were put to this absurd and bloody elic of feudal barbarism, the Duel, even though he severest measures be found necessary. But et them not be sprung upon any man as a surprise. A worthy citizen being asked to sign a petition for his oardon, replied-"I will do it most heartily. Col. Webb's ther, while an officer in the Revolutionary Army under Washington, carried my father, wounded and bleeding, off he ground at the battle of Harlem Heights."

Proposals for building a National Observatory on , in Washington, have been solicited by the Gov camp rini, in washington, have been sometically the Government. It is to consist of two departments, Astronomical and Magnetic. The work will probably go on at the opening of Spring. The plan, we hear, is a magnificent one, and just such as should have been entered upon by the nation many a long year ago. But, better late than never.

When JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was President and proposed a National Observatory, he was scouted and railed at for doing it. Jacksonism made itself exceedingly merry with the idea of ouilding "light-houses in the skies."

Mr. District Attorney Whiting reports to he Common Council that he has issued warrants o Sheriff Hart for the collection of Jurors' Fines, Constables' Fines, &c., to the amount of twentyhree thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dolars, which amount it was the imperative duty of said Sheriff to collect and pay into the City Treasury. We believe none of it has yet reached that capacious and needy receptacle, though Alderman Scoles says the Comptreller has often called for it. We trust it will be forthcoming speedily, and not via Cape de Verds.

M. H. McAlister, of Savannah, a Southern advices, has positively declined an election as U S. Senater from Georgia. This is sad. Mr. M. is the ablest, likeliest Loco-Foco in the

F Gov. Paine has appointed Thursday, Dec. Sth, as the day of Annual Thanksgiving in VerThe Retrospect.

Five years ago, the Whig party first triumphed in the State of New-York, and through the intervening period it has wielded or shared the Executive and Legislative power. On surrrendering, as we now do for a season, all participation in that power, it is fit we should inquire earnestly what have been the influences of Whig ascendancy on the Liberties and Interests of the People. The prominent, distinctive acts of our party have been I. The Abolition of the Monopoly of Banking.

-When the Whigs first became uppermost, the Legislative power of chartering and governing Banks constituted Banking in this State a Monop olv of the the most rigid and corrupting kind. Bank Charters were lobbied and log-rolled through the Legislature by the most bare-faced corruption, not merely the borers but the very Members of the Legislature receiving fat slices of the stock in requital of their services. As this stock was generally worth ten per cent. more than par the moment it was distributed, any one who obtained one hundred shares in effect received a bonus of \$1,000. As care was taken not to overdo the business so far as to glut the market and destroy the value of Stock, and as the distribution was carefully confided to Regency politicians of approved shrewdness and tact, each Bank chartered was worth perhaps a thousand votes to the party, as a means of healing feuds, inspiring the zeal of the faithful, and making converts of those Whigs and no-party men who were blessed with handy consciences like unto John Tyler's. In this way the Regency majority in Steuben County was pushed up from a few hundreds to 2,000 in 1832. Every body was allowed o subscribe for the stock of the new Stenber County Bank before the Election, but the distribution was kept back till the Election should be over. All who wanted Stock, whether to keep or to sell at a ready and round premium,-a pretty large number-knew right well that they must vote the Van Buren ticket, or there was not the ghost of a chance for them. The effect was striking, but not surprising. The Whig business men and capitalists who held out against the bait thus offered them could get Stock enough, and did, by paying ten per cent, premium, to constitute a perpetual electioneering fund for their opponents. By this fund the State was carried for Van Buren in 1830, 32 and '34, against its deliberate judgement and

plainest interests. Finally, the swindle became so gross that a law or regulation was adopted that no man should have more than a specified number of shares in any Bank Stock distribution. But this was but a pider-web for Van Burenism. In the case of the Oneida Bank-as doubtless in many others-men's names were hired at so much a-piece to obtain Stock on. Dives, who would not invest a cent in Banks, had five dollars for letting his name be put down for five hundred shares; Tom Nokes, who did not know what Bank Stock meant, was satisfied with a dollar for the use of his valuable cognomen set down against a hundred shares. To these excellent subscribers the stock was gravely distributed, and then added to the Spoils of the Distributors & Co.-less the dollar or so paid to Tom Nokes as aforesaid. (See the evidence in the case of the Oneida Bank.)

All this system of corruption and fraud was broken up by the passage of the GENERAL BANKING Law, which originated with the first Whig Assemoly, and received the sanction of a large majority of the Whige in both branches, while a majority of the Van Buren men voted against it. That law is not a perfect one-experience will show how to improve it-but it put an end to the Monopoly of Banking for ever. Any body can now engage in Banking without asking leave of any one, by simply depositing with the Comptroller security for

he redemption of his issues. II. The abolition of the Auction Monopoly .-This was a less pervading but not less flagrant iniquity than the former. By a law of the State, o man was allowed to exercise generally the functions of an Auctioneer unless regularly appointed and commissioned to do so by the Governor and Senate. But the men best fitted by nature, inclination and experience for Auctioneers were not alwave of the ruling party-in fact, it happened, in the course of time, that but few of them were so. Yet no man could receive the appointment who was not of their clan. What were the consequences? In the first place, men of no character and no fitness for this business were appointed as the reward of their political services-the Comerfords and Tom Carrs of the party-while the men who were really Auctioneers could not be appointed at all. These two classes now struck hands: the legal Auctioneers rented out the use of their commissions for some \$500 to \$1,000 per year to the real Auctioneers, and thus the names of both were displayed over the Auction advertisements-the former to satisfy the law, the latter to satisfy the public. Here was each genuine Auctioneer fined \$500 to \$1,000 per annum for the offence of being a Whig; while some bar-room loafer or Tammany drill-sergeant received this \$500 to \$1,000 as pay for his services to 'the party.' Thus was the Auction business taxed some \$100,000 per annum to support electioneerers for Tammany Hall. This, too, was among the first abuses at which the efforts of the victorious Whigs were directed, and with success. The law was so altered that any man of good character may become an Anctioneer by giving adequate bail for the payment of the Auction Daties.

III. The abolition of the Small Bill Restriction .- This restriction was a pet feature of the grand scheme of Jacksonian and Bentonian Currency Reform. Passed in the hev-day of Jackson invincibility and mint-drop glory, it was most insanely persisted in when the 'Experiment' had borne its legitimate fruits of general convulsion and Banksuspension, and when a Van Buren Legislature had sanctioned and shielded that suspension. The effect of this conflicting policy under the suspension was to banish and outlaw our own Small Notes. for which we had some sort of guaranty, and fill our channels of minor circulation with the most abundant and least reliable Small Notes of other States, with Shin-plasters, and every vileness, while the dearth of specie change was universal. No one cause contributed so much to the Revolution of 1837, as this practical illustration of the beauties of Regency Legislation on Currency. The Whigs fought strenuously for a Repeal of the Restriction at their first session, but the Regency stood out, and would consent to a suspension of the Restriction, (which they had plumply refused when they legalized the Suspension of Specie Payments.) and nothing mere. The Whigs finally took this rather than nothing; and after one more sound flogging, the Loco-Focos (now a minority all round) came into the Legislature and themselves proposed a total repeal of the Restriction. No opposition was made on any side, so the proscription of Small Notes was utterly and forever abol-

IV. The County Judges' Act is another instance of freedom and fairness secured by Whig ascendancy and effort .- There are certain County Officers who by law are chosen by the Board of Super visors of their respective Counties. But when Van Burenism was in its most high and palmy state, there were certain Counties which refused to do it reverence. These would elect Boards of Supervisors, 8 Whig to 6 Van Buren, 10 to 7, 11 to 3, and so on. 'The party' wanted the offices though they could not raise Supervisors enough to elect them. But what mattered this? A law was duly passed, authorizing the County Judges to vote with the Supervisors in making these appointments. These Judges, being appointed by the Governor and Senate, were of course all Loco-Foco. Adding these (five) to the Loco-Foco Supervisors in each Board would transform their minority to a majority in three-fourths of the Whig Counties. Yet this corrupt and unrepublican device to enable the minority to rule the majority was upheld to the last gasp by the Loco-Foco portion of the Legislature-even such an ultra Democrat (in profession) as Sam. Young declaring that he could see nothing wrong in it, and gravely arguing that, as the Supervisors outnumbered the Judges, the addition of the latter could make no difference! Not till the Whig ascendancy was fully established could this bulwark of political iniquity be overthrown.

-Such are some of the most prominent points on which the two parties have come in collision during the Whig ascendancy in this State-such the consequences of that ascendancy. In every case the Whigs stand recorded on the side of Liberty, of Purity, of Progress, of Right, and of genuine, beneficent Reform. Thus may they stand

Love Quarrels.

There is an interesting and amiable controversy low going on between the Loco-Foco party proper and the Tyler squad, which insists on joining the former, by whom their advances are, not very civilly, epelled. The Globe heads the host of genuine Loco-Focoism: the Madisonian and Co. are the pokesmen of Tylerism, or more strictly, Officeism. The genuine Locos think they will not make much, even in the office line, by taking in the Tylerites now, and thus finding the fat places all filled to their hands when they succeed formally to power, which they delude themselves into believing will be March 4th. 1845. Thus, The Globe, upon admitting a plea for Tylerism, from a correspondent, turns upon those for whose admission he is suing, and in language too gross for our columns, compares Capt. Tyler to an unfaithful husband, who has long been false to his wife (Loco-Focoism) and now comes back to her professing penitence, but bringing several of his vilest paramours (i. e. Webster, Spencer & Co.) with him. The Globe paints all this too forcibly for our columns, remarks that the "respectability" of the family must suffer from these new inmates, and concludes:

"In our opinion, the Democracy can manage its affairs very well without the aid of any of the renouncing Coons, who have quarreled with, and been driven away from, their traternity. If they now get shelter from those to whom they have before done all the mischief in their power, they must be content with the hospitality the house may afford to such guests, and not expect that its keeping will be entrusted to them?"

Mr. Webster! 'where am I to go?' The Mary Rogers Mystery.

With reference to our statement concerning this affair we find the following note in Saturday's

Tribune of this morning, relative to a confession said to have been made before me by the late Mrs. Loss, which is entirely incorrect, as no such examination took place, nor could it, from the deranged state of Mrs. Loss' mind.

Respectfully yours,

GILBERT MERRITT.

We gave the facts as they were told to us by two Magistrates of this city, and as we understood them on the authority of a statement made by Mr. Merritt himself to Mayor Morris. We said nothing about any 'examination' of Mrs. Loss and erred in stating that the confession was made to Mr. Merritt. That it was made to some one we have little doubt; and we firmly believe that the statement we gave embraces the true explanation of the manner of this unfortunate woman's death.

An examination was held before Justice Lutkins, at Jersey City, on Saturday, founded upon the following affidavit, made by Mr. Merritt:-State of New-Jersey, Hudson Co. ss.-Personally appeare before me a Justice of the Pence of said County, Gilb before me a Distice of the Frace of New-Jersey, who being ritt, of said County in the State of New-Jersey, who being duly sworn by me, deposeth und saith. That in the month of July, 1841, he, (this deponent,) as a magistrate, held an inquest on the body of Mary C. Rogers, at Hoboken, in said County of Hudson, who this deponent believes was murdered; and this deponent further saith, that from informa-tion he has obtained, and facts in his possession, he verily believes that the murder of the said Mary C. Regers was perpetrated in a house at Weehawken called "the Nick Moore House," then kept by one Frederica Loss alias Kel Moore riouse, the a kept by one recorded Loss and Sci-lenbarack (now deceased) and her three sons, to wit, Oscar Kellenbarack, Charles Kellenbarack, and Ossian Kellen-barack, all three of whom, this deponent has reason to be-lieve are worthless and profligate characters; and this de-ponent further saith, that he has just reason to believe that the said sons and their mother kept one of the most depraved and debauched houses in New Jersey, and that all of them had a knowledge of, were accessory to, and became par ticipators in the murder of said Mary C. Rogers, and the concealment of her body. GILBERT MERRITT. Sworn and subscribed the 14th of November, 1842, before me, Stephen H. Lutkins, Justice of the Peace.

Nothing material was elicited, as the two sons of Mrs. Loss-who are represented as most de prayed and profligate characters-denied any knowledge of the matter. Mrs. Ludlam, the nurse who attended Mrs. Loss after she was shot by one of these boys, testified that she was delirious. and raved terribly-talked continually of the ghost of some female which she imagined to be present, and would cry out 'take her away,' &c., but called no name, and said nothing about Mary Rogers, at least in English, though she talked German much of the time. Mrs. Loss once told her that "she was sorry she did not burn the clothes that were found, as it would have saved her much trouble. It was proved that while their mother was sick both the boys said, at various times, that when she died the great secret would come out; and one of them said he should tell of it. When placed upon the stand, and asked what they meant by this great secret, one of them, Charles W. Kellenbarrack, by name, said that all he meant by it was that his mother, when she died, would know all about the great secret-what became of the souls of dead people. The other, named Oscar, said that the secret he meant was what would cure the rheumatism. It will be seen at once that there i something quite as mysterious in this testimony as in the death of Mary Rogers. The boys were both discharged, however, as nothing could be made out against them. The investigation, we understand, will not end here; and we repeat our belief that the true explanation of the matter will be found in the facts we have already published.

The 'Osage Valley,' a Loco-Foco journa at Warsaw, Missouri, swings a flag inscribed Richard M. Johnson for President and Andrew Capt. Cown, of brig Henry Lee, from St.

XVIII CONGRESS DISTRICT. Saratoga co. Schenectady. Fulton & H. Total. C. Ellis, Losc....3916 1622 1730 7328 L. L. Linn, W...3816 1510 1784 7110 218 112 oco majority....100 IF Mr. LINN runs ahead of his ticket in every County, in spite of the unfair attempt of his opposents to represent him as Anti-Tariff. CORTLAND-[Official.] Smith ... 2229 Niles ... 5231 ... 55

Abolition—Governor 232; Lieut. 236; Senate 236; Con rress 232; Assembly 245, 238.
The Whig vote is 415 less than in '40; Loco 70 more. CHAUTAUQUE—[Official]

Governor Bratish 5070 Bouck 3226 1844

Lieut. Gov Furman 5055 Dickinson 3191 1865

Senator Putnam 5057 Verplanck 3220 1837

Congress Tyler 4952 Ten Broeck 3215 1737

Assembly Morrison 5055 Chandler 3208 1847

Warren 5032 Hatt 3198 1834

Benedict 5002 Miller 5190 1812 Abolition—Governor 67.

Whig vote 915 less than in '40; Loco 119 less. DUTCHESS—[Official.]

Governor Bradish .3895 Bouck .4661 .766

Lieut. Gon. Furman .3396 Dickinson .4664 .768

Senator .Jansen .3901 Deyo .4656 .755

Congress .Rankin .3915 Davis .4616 .701

Assen.bly .Sheldon .3921 Bentley .4598 .587

Crosby .3908 Elsefer .4499 .590

Plant .5908 Ketcham .4558 .450 . S908 Ketcham4358 450 Platt. \$908 Ketcham 4358 450 Foroner Van Kleeck 3895 Nash 4507 6512 Abolition—Governor 24; Bolters' Assembly 154, 140, 189. FULTON & HAMILTON.-[Official.] ...1784 Ellis1790. Hascall 1760 Mitchell 1815.

Assembly Lassells 1747 Hutchinson 1841.

T Whig vote 321 less than '40; Loco 27 less. Mitchell......1815.... GREENE-[Official.] | GREENE - Official. |
Governor	Bradish	2256	Bouck	30.59	833
Lt Gov	Furman	2251	Dickinson	30.49	798
Senator	Gibsen	2255	Wright	30.44	789
Congress	Palen	2387	Prati	2738	346
Assembly	Doty	2258	Bushnell	3082	774
Miller	2256	Teats	3015	759	
Congress	Congress	23	11	1045	
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Congress	23	11	1045		
Congress	23	11	1045		
Congress	24				

New-York Election.

| Monro | Maj. | Governor | Bradish | 5,465 | Bouck | 5,220 | 245 | Lieut. Gov. Furman | 5,472 | Dickinson | 5,205 | 267 | Senator | Putnam | 5,467 | Verplanck | 5,199 | 268 | Congress | Patterson | 5,333 | Sampson | 5,298 | 35 | Magnetic | Mag .5,467 Verplanck ..5,199 ... 268 ..5,333 Sampson ... 5,298 ... 35 ..5,447 Gould ... 5,201 ... 246 Patterson . . 5,333 . Moore 5,447

WAig. Loco. Maj.
Governor Bradish . 5.558 Bouck . 6.955 1.397
Lieut. Gov. Furman . 5.553 Dickinson . 6.947 1.429
Senator . Buck . 5.528 Scovill . 6.922 1.401
Congress . Kirkland . 5.419 Beardsley . 6.404 785 Congress AirMand Constock 844

Assembly Rockwell 5,592 Murray 6,483 841

Case 5,588 Caldwell 6,429 881

Owens 5,552 Fassett 6,419 857

Butler 5,537 Tower 6,356 819

Abolition—Governor 621; Lieut. 673; Senate 670; Con-

NIAGARA-|Official.|

gress 647; Assembly 672, 671, 662, 660.

Bolters—Assembly 482, 404, 401, 390.

Whig vote 1,598 less than in '40; Loco vote 924 less. ORANGE-[Official.] Mullock3,318 Martin 3,870 552 g less from '40, 1,078; Loco loss 697.

| ROCKLAND=[Otticial.] | Governor.Bradish....367 | Bouck....1080...668 | Senator...Jansen....362 | Deyo.....1036...674 ..363 Anderson 1034...671 Governor ... Bradish.... 1781 Bouck ...
 Lt Gov
 Furman
 1750
 Dickinson
 2203
 453

 Senator
 Johnson
 1773
 Chamberlain
 2286
 513

 Congress
 Hunt
 1774
 Purdy
 2279
 505

Whig loss from '40 144; Loco gain 82 TOMPKINS—[Official.]

Governor Bradish 3.395 Bouck 3.619 224

Lieut. Gov Furman 5.308 Dickinson 8,610 212

Senator Johnson 3,441 Chamberlain 3.619 209

Congress Woodworth 3,402 Dana 3,587 195

Sheriff Howell 3,332 Lahar 3,585 208

Assembly Owen 3,407 Spink 3,609 901 Assembly .. Owen S 407 Spink 3,608 201 Cady......3,396 Larned......3,555......159 ULSTER-[Official.] | ULSTER | Official | Governor | Bradish | S351 | Bouck | 3387 | 536 | Lt. Gov. Furman | 3338 | Dickinson | 3875 | 517 | Scaator | Jansen | 3344 | Deyo | 3891 | 547 | Congests | Elting | 3983 | Russell | 3831 | 468 | Assembly | Hasbrouck | 3359 | Suydam | 3875 | 516 | Everett5356 Soper3860....504 Whig vote 1141 less than '40; Loco 393 less; Washing Ton-[Official.]

WASHINGTON-[Official.]

Governor Bradish. 4088 Bouck. 3012.1078

Lieut. G. Furman. 4078 Dickinson. 3011.1067

Senators. Frothingham 4032 Mitchell. 3002.1980

Hascall. 4081 Lawrence. 3062.1080

Abolition.—Governor 217; Lieut. Gov. 231.

IF Whig vote 983 less than '40; Loco 12 less. The Fragments.

In the County of CORTLAND, as will be seen, HENRY McGRAW, one of the Whig candidates for Assembly, is elected by eight majority. Our eaders will please insert his name in the returns. nstead of Platt F. Graw, Loco. In Rensselaer, Vanderburgh, one of the Loco candidates, squeezes n by one majority.

THE LONG ISLAND MURDER.-The Long Islinder contains the result of a post mortem examnation of the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Smith. The oody of Mr. Smith was nearly burnt to a crispthe head alone presenting evidence of identity; upon it were three large wounds, produced by some blunt instrument. On the head of Mrs. Smith were six distinct wounds, either of which would have produced death. She must have strugeled some time before death, as the knees were nuch bruised and denuded of skin. A canister of owder was found on the step of the front door.

Antoine Keysler, the supposed murderer, has een examinied and committed. He denies all enowledge of the murder, and says he left the nouse of Mr. Smith because Mr. S. told him in Dutch to get some wood, and laughed at him for not speaking English, and he said he was tired of being laughed at. He says also that Mr. Smith owed him some money for wages, and gave him the boots he had on for pay. He has been in this country but 14 weeks, and came over in the Silvie de Grasse. He slept in a barn on Sunday night, and was found in a barn belonging to Mr. Lewis Husler, near Port Jefferson, about 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, by Deputy Sheriff Penny.

F The "Democratic Association" of St. Louis," Mo. held a large meeting on the 7th-Reynolds, M. C. of Ill. Jamieson M. C. elect from Mo. John Smith, late President of the State Bank, and other leading Locos being Speakers, in which John Tver was largely praised, but the new Treaty with England unsparingly denounced and execrated. especially by the two Congressmen. They avowed that an attempt would be made to stop the Ap-Juan, reports that the blockade by the British fleet propriations it will call for in the House. They was raised on the 20th of September, and the fleet also indicated a disposition to read the Loco-Foco sailed the next day for Cusope. [American. See Dr. Thomson's Fifth Report of Cures of Rheumat supporters of the Treaty out of the party. Look out for squalls!

pondent: The Slave Set Free, and made a Witness in Court! Correspondence of The Tribune. Boston, Nov. 18, 1962 Since my last notice of the Slave Latimer, the excitement which grew out of his arrest and imprisonment, without warrant or other legal process, so far from abating, has been continually on the increase. A penny paper, entitled the "Latimer Journal and North Star," was started a few days ago, under the management (among others) of William F. Channing, son of the late lamented Dr. Channing; the object of which was, to use its

From Boston.

The mail due on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock

did not reach this city until 9 o'clock last evening.

the boat having been compelled to put back to

New-London by a heavy gale. We are indebted

to the Express of Messrs. ADAMS & Co. for pa-

pers and for the following letter from our Corres-

own language, " to give utterance to the alarm and indignation of Massachusetts at the encroachments of Slavery on her soil." It was published at the office of the Boston Courier, and circulated by thousands both in city and country. Under this and other kindred influences, the excitement had become so extensive, that probably not less than 5.000 people would have come together to await the result of the trial on Monday next, if the case had not been taken out of Court by the voluntary act of the claimant and his agents. I believe it would have been as impossible to carry Latimer out of the city as a Slave, as it would be to pluck an angel out of Heaven! Not less than 800 people had made arrangements to come from Lynn alone to attend the trial, and hundreds more were ready to flock in from other places; while the great body of our citizens were moved with sympathy for the fugitive, and with indignation against hose who had illegally arrested and detained him. This general excitement and agitation, together with certain legal proceedings impending over the heads of the slave-holders, the Sheriff and Jailer, and a well settled conviction that farther effort to obtain their victim as a slave would be useless, brought them to terms; and they last night set the prisoner free, on the payment of \$400, to meet a part of the expenses incurred by his arrest and imprisonment. Not a cent of this, however, will go to Gray, the claimant; but it will all be absorbed in meeting only a part of the expenses of the

officers. Gray has spent nearly \$700, besides his time, for which he will have only this consolation, that he has been the means of creating an excitement unexampled in Boston, without obtaining his victim; and thus rendered it morally certain that a fugitive slave is as secure here as he can be in any place this side of heaven! The Sheriff confessed that he had done wrong; said he was heartily sorry that he had been induced to have any agency in such a transaction, and that no fugitive slave should ever cross the threshold of our jail while it remained under his control. The jailor, also, protested that he would never be concerned again in such a business; and in consideration of these promises, Latimer and his friends agreed not to prosecute them for false imprisonment, or on any other charge connected with the transaction .-Austin, also, the counsel for Gray, declared that this should be his last slave case; and they all agreed that not an officer in Boston could be persuaded, by any means, to engage in such a case Austin furnished Latimer with free papers, and surrendered the power of attorney for the arrest of his afflicted wife; and this morning, after four weeks of anxiety and despondency, they met and embraced each other in the full enjoyment of Liberty!

Having the curiosity to see Latimer, I went this morning to a place where he was to meet a number of individuals. To give you an idea of his complexion, I state a fact, which excited no little merriment in the company. As he stood in the crowd, by the side of a very white man, the latter was taken for the negro!

The trial of the colored men indicted for an attempt to rescue Latimer, some weeks since is now going on in the Municipal Court; and Latimer nimself was this forencon examined as a He is about 22 years of uge, and a very fine looking fellow indeed. His appearance in Court excited much interest. Yours. REVILO.

Massachusetts .- The final returns look a litle better. The Whigs hope they have elected the Worcester and Franklin Senators, which will give them 17 to 16, and leave seven vacancies. To the House about 140 Locos to 134 Whigs are chosen; but the Whies are confident of putting the boot on the other leg in the elections to fill vacancies, which will take place on Monday next.

There are only four Members of Congress chosen-3 Whigs, 1 Loco-Mr. Baker failing by the

following vote: Baker 6,237. Chapin 5,934. Scatt. 623 and

We trust Mr. B. is pretty safe.

1 41.		complete vote for Governor: 1842.				
ounties. Davis Mort	on. Scat.	Davis.	forton.	Scat.		
	532 203	6045	4844	376		
sex7078 6	182 518	6575	6900	1127		
iddlesex7729 8	593 607	7429	9577	874		
orcester9395 6		9091	7937	1230		
amp-hire3211 1		3222	1889	222		
ampden 2599 3		2744	3509	257		
anklin2748 2		2606	2383	261		
ortolk 4134 4		3928	4445	412		
istol3540 4		4009	5442	420		
ymouth 4072 3		3702	3932	677		
rnstable 1642 1		1810	1445	209		
rkshire 2947 3		2731	3228	175		
		185	250	42		
intucket 469		581	351	54		
Total55.974 51, Davis over M4,6 Morton lack	367 S,693 07 Morton	54,661 over D	56,162	6,342		

Delaware-[Corrected.] Congress-1342. President-40. Congress-38 Co's. Rodney, W. Jones, L. Har. V. B. Whig. Loco

Kent.....1476 1346 1593 1096 1220 1134 Newcastle 2224 2423 2321 2195 1604 1818 Sussex ... 1767 1689 2053 1593 1575 1499 Total .. 5467 5458 5967 4874 4399 4451

TO NANSEMOND County, Va. has just elected Robert R. Smith, a straight-out Clay Whig to the House of Delegates by 17 majority, in place of Joshua M. Howell, deceased. Mr. Howell was elected by about the same majority. The vote at this Election was the highest ever given in the County: Smith, Whig, 337; Kelly, Loco, 320.

MR. BOHRER'S SECOND CONCERT .- No one who heard this gentlemen's performance on the Violoncello at his first Concert last Thursday evening, could fail to be struck both with the wonderful capabilities of the instrument itself and with Mr. Bokrer's distinguished ability to do it justice. The pieces selected for the occasion were such as involve the ost serious difficulties to the artist; but, in his hands, difficulties disappeared : everything was natural, everything easy. Those extremely nice and delicate chromatic progressions which he had to encounter, were traversed with all the facility and smoothness of the simplest melody; and those beautiful shadings of expression which flowered from his ready fingers and magic bow, were truly admirable.-Mr. Bohrer is an eminent illustration of what may be achieved by a long life devoted to a single object. He has arrived at a point of artist-like power which commands the spontaneous respect of all, and which must carry delight and admiration in his wake, no less in the New World, then it has for many years in the Old.

GREAT SALE OF BOOKS .- Messrs. Bangs, Richards & Platt vill, this evening, commence the sale of the stock of the Messis. Harpers, which was damaged by fire. It comprises about 50,000 volumes, many of them but slightly injured.

Dr. Buchanan lectures this evening at the Stayvesni nstitute, and on Wednesday evening at the Rutgers'

Our readers are referred to the advertisement of Mr.

IF G. SAUNDERS, Inventor and Manufacturer of the Metalic Tablet Razor Strop, 163 Broadway. 025 im

Public attention is par ticularly called to the extract dinary case of cure from the use of that inestimable remedy,